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COTTAM & CO.
General Outfitters.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 597. 日三十月四三十二精光

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

五年四月五日香港

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BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUND \$6,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1897.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1897.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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T. H. WHITEHEAD,

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Hongkong, 10th October, 1897.

1897.

MASONIC

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, TO-MORROW, the 15th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1897.

1897.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA
PRECEPTORY will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY,
the 15th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1897.

1897.

PRESEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th
instant, at 5 for 6 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1897.

1897.

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PILLS

FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
SUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
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IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
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Hongkong, and March, 1897.

GENERAL NOTICE.

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CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO \$33,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$18,000.00

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MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

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LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
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CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST

Hongkong, 10th December, 1897.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY \$2,480,000

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIUM \$757,475

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the
above Company we are prepared to accept
EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,

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Hongkong, 2nd January, 1897.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1897.

Intimation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER
CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the
year 1896 has been DECLARED.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th
instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1897.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH
ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company (since its Registration) will be held
in the Board Room at the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant,
at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the General Manager, together
with a Statement of account to the 21st Decem-
ber, 1896.

The Register of Shares will be closed from
WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst. till WEDNES-
DAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive,
during which period no transfer of shares can
be registered.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1897.

WANTED.

FOR Merchant's Office in BANGKOK, a
trustworthy and thoroughly experienced
Book-keeper (Burman or Chinese).

Must be thoroughly conversant with Book-
keeping (Double Entry System) and general
clerical work. A good salary to a really com-
petent man.

Address, by letter only, enclosing Testimonials.

"SIAM"

C/o this Paper.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1897.

NOW READY!

COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL
PAPER.

No. 1—APRIL, 1897.

Being reports of meetings of Companies and
Corporations for periods ending 31st December,
1896.

This pamphlet is published for the convenience
of the Commercial, Community and for sale,

at the office of the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"

No. 6 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1897.

INTIMATIONS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(20)

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO MAIL	REMARKS
YOKOHAMA	via Borneo	F. C. A. Lyon, R.N.R.	15th May.	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	Aden	R. E. L. Hill, R.N.R.	About 16th May.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	via Cor			

Today's
Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

POLLARD'S.

LILLIPUTIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last Night, Last Night, Last Night, Last Night, To-night (Friday), 14th May.

By Special request "LA MASCOTTE."

Plan at W. ROBINSON & Co.'s Piano and Music Rooms.

Prices: - \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS in Uniform Half-price to back seats only.

Late Train 15 minutes after the performance.

C. A. POLLARD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

[799]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEILIN."

Captain Harris, will be despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

[803]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIAN."

Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

[804]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"AFRIDI."

Captain Golding, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

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"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"ELISABETH RICKMERS."

Captain Rebbelmann, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

[803]

NOW READY!

COMMERCIAL AND STATISTICAL PAPER.

No. 1—APRIL, 1897.

Being reports of meetings of Companies and Corporations for periods ending 31st December, 1896.

This pamphlet is published for the convenience of the Commercial Community and is for sale,

PRICE \$1 PER COPY,

at the office of the

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,

No. 6 Pidder's Hill.

Hongkong, 7th May 1897.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purest Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
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The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—
LURK AERATED WATER,
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LEMONADE,
POTASH WATER,
SELTZER WATER,
LITHIA WATER,
SARSAPARILLA WATER,
TONIC WATER,
GINGER ALE,
GINGRAGE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong 13th April, 1897.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE VERANDAH INCIDENT.
The very same Ordinance under which Mr. WHITHEAD was punished yesterday specifically provides that every person who, upon any public footway, shall roll or carry any barrel, cask, butt or any other thing calculated to annoy or inconvenience the passengers thereon, except for the purpose of housing them, or of loading any cart or carriage on the other side of the footway shall be liable to a penalty of \$5. This is an offence of daily and hourly occurrence. Coolies carrying baskets, tins of kerosene, building materials and buckets are constantly invading the public pathways in Queen's Road and no policeman ever interferes either to put them out in the street or to arrest and get them punished. We have been informed that the Police even drive coolies carrying goods in off the street and on the footpaths, to keep the roadway clear for rickshaws and chairs. If this is so, it is time something was done towards putting the existing law in force, and teaching the police their duty, for nothing is more annoying than to be hustled on the pavement by coolies with loads, sometimes more than offensive, when the footways are so abominably narrow and so crowded with foot passengers. Now that a beginning has been made, through not a very creditable one, 'tis true, we hope FINLAY's comrades will follow his example and make a little more pleasant the lot of pedestrians using the footpaths in Queen's Road and other busy centres of the city. We would, however, at the same time command to the police Mr. Wodehouse's utterances from the Bench yesterday on the subject of forbearance and the evils attending a display of offensive swagger and bullying.

THE AFROSTATION DEPARTMENT.
Mr. CHARLES FORD, Superintendent of the Botanical and Afrostation Department, in his annual report deals at length with "the Gardens," which despite the destructive typhoon of 29th July last have done remarkably well and he makes a very opportune suggestion for the introduction of roomy and artistic glass conservations for orchids and other ornamental plants which would largely increase the attractiveness of the gardens, as well as afford a delightful summer promenade. Mr. Ford also reports finding the male and female flowers of an indigenous dioecious tree at Happy Valley, a genus of *Poupartia*, of which only two species were known before, one in Mauritius and the other in Rodriguez. Samples were sent to Kew and were there named *Poupartia Fordii* in honour of our local botanist. The fruit is eaten by the Chinese who call it the "bog plum," but Europeans do not find it palatable. We are glad to notice that the villagers are becoming more considerate, the trees cut and stolen in 1896 being 497, not quite half the number

NOT USUAL TO NOTIFY THE PRESS.
We were rather surprised to see the *Daily Post* come out this morning with a lengthy report of a special meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon, for no notice of such meeting was received at this office although as regards the ordinary fortnightly meetings we invariably receive an intimation. Inquiries were promptly made and it was found that none of the local papers received an intimation from the Secretary of the Board that there was a

likelihood of such a meeting being held to discuss matters that are of great importance to the general public. It was only natural, of course, that a representative of the *Telegraph* should call on Mr. McCullum this morning to ask why he was not notified in the usual way, and he was told in reply that the Secretary had only very short notice of the meeting and it was "not usual to notify the press of special meetings called on short notice."

How the *Daily Post* got the report of proceedings we know not but it is just possible their reporter "got wind" of the intention to hold a meeting and being in no hurry to get back to his office hung about the Sanitary Board offices until the members of the Board assembled and then slipped in to report the proceedings. But however that may be matters little at present, and what we wish to draw attention to is the manifest advisability of the Secretary of the Board being instructed to notify the Press of all special meetings. Our office is not very far from the Board's offices and we should not fail to have a reporter present if afforded an opportunity to do so. The notice of regular meetings is practically superfluous, but an intimation of special meetings is necessary, and in the interest of the general public we submit that an effort should be made to apprise us of the fact when it is intended to hold such meetings. We have a very clear recollection of one or two special meetings that were held in April and May of 1894, and we also remember that the Press was promptly informed as soon as the decision was arrived at that such meetings would be held; but in 1894 the Board was a popularly constituted body. It is not so at present.

In another part of this issue we published a carefully revised and corrected report of the proceedings. Some of the utterances of Mr. F. H. May were, it seems, incorrectly reported by our morning contemporary.

COLONISATION A LA FRANCAISE.

We publish to-day in another column a translation of an amusing article entitled "Réflexions sur la Colonisation en Angleterre et en France." The original is to be found in the latest budget of papers published by the Société de la Géographie Commerciale. The reasons assigned by our Gallic neighbours for the success of British schemes of colonisation are ingenious and will doubtless carry conviction to a great many patriots in France, but a remarkable change will have to take place in the hearts of the gallant youths of *la belle France*, not to speak of the anxious and devoted mothers of not over large families, before we shall find them allured to far-off colonies which owe their origin, not to the inexorable laws of necessity arising from an overplus of population in limited areas, but to an unfortunate spirit of national jealousy and political rivalry. We are afraid that our French friends are going on the wrong lines. It is well-nigh impossible to induce people to sacrifice themselves when there is enough room and to spare at home. You cannot create flourishing colonies by artificial means. It is the stern inexorable laws of necessity principally that have made the Anglo-Saxons overrun the world and will continue to cause them to seek their fortunes in the uttermost parts of the Earth so long as our little islands in the Great West continue to produce them in such vast numbers that the fight for life at homes found to be a desperate contest for existence in which the fittest only can survive; the weaker or those who are blessed, with an adventurous spirit being bound to seek other pastures and other climes. So long as the present "social system" of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is in vogue so long will the overflow of population continue. That overflow is bound to find an abiding place somewhere and the British flag is sure to follow it. In the *adage Necessitas non habet leges* is to be found the main reason of British expansion, and as necessity cannot be created by artificial means neither can the natural outcome of stern necessity, i.e., flourishing colonies, be created by any amount of clever or artificial devices. The nations (Great Powers) of the West may annex far-distant lands, but the people who are destined to ultimately rule them are those who have been born thither by destiny. It will be noted in the French article now under notice that the British colonies are not in the smallest degree admitted to be successes, but that is probably owing to the fact of our invariable success as colonizers in all parts of the world being so universally accepted as irrefutable, and it is therefore to be inferred that the gifted author of these "Réflexions" also admits it, his silence on the point being tantamount to unconditional consent.

Mr. R. Lebady's ch. com. Schomberg, by Aubrion—Clonavar, 5 yrs. 7st 11lb. Loates 1 Pasty 2 Loates 1 Shadock 3 (From *L'Avant du Tonkin*). THE DISASTER IN PARIS. PARIS, May 6th. One hundred bodies have been got out of the ruin of the charity bazaar and they include the wives of Generals Warrant, Chevalier and Serrurier. All the ambassadors have personally tendered expressions of sympathy to M. Hanotaux and Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany have cabled to M. Faure their regrets and deep sympathy.

RESULT OF THE CHESTER CUP.

THE CHESTER CUP (handicap) of 2,000s. (a Cup value 300s. and the remainder in specie), added to a sweepstakes of 250s. each, 15 ft. for three year olds and upwards; the second to receive 300s. and the third 300s. out of the stakes; the winner, after Jan. 30th at noon, of the One Thousand Guineas or Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket in 1893 or a handicap value 300s., 12lb. extra; a handicap value 300s., 7lb. extra; entrance 50s. each, to the Race-ground, which will be the only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby only by Tuesday, Feb. 4th; Old Cup Course, nearly two miles, and a quarter, 47 subs., 14 of whom declared forfeit.

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(From *L'Avant du Tonkin*).

THE DISASTER IN PARIS.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE buying rate for sovereigns is \$10 per £. GYMKHANA to-morrow; first race at 4:15 p.m. The steamer *Tolymah*, with the next Australian mail, is due here from Port Darwin to-morrow. The P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with the next English mail, is due here from Singapore about 4 p.m. to-morrow.

We learn from *L'Avant du Tonkin* of the 8th May that the French ironclad *Canton* has at last been floated and towed into Toulon.

Her Majesty's ships *Alacrity*, *Confurton* and *Handy* are at Yokohama, and the storeship *Hummer* is now on her way to Hongkong from Japan.

Dr. NAMKEN has asked permission to name the Siberian peninsula discovered by him after King Oscar of Sweden. The King and the Russian authorities have given their consent.

A very tough looking boiler-maker of the Kowloon Docks was to-day sentenced to six months' hard labour for the impudent theft of \$175 from a corporal on the Spanish cruiser *Reina Carlota*.

for 1895; 70 convictions were obtained and the fines totalled \$118.50. Among other items of interest it is stated that a row of camphor trees 34 miles long was planted along the mountain side of the Shaukiwan-Tytamuk Road, and 3,000 Japanese pines have been planted on the Southern slopes of the Kowloon Gap. But against this account must be set the 11,700 pines destroyed by fire during the period under review. The cost of repairing the damage done to trees in streets and roads by the typhoon of July 29th was \$102.26. Regarding the pest of caterpillars Mr. Ford says that from February 27th to July 8th no less than 15 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. of the insects were destroyed at a cost of \$736.16. The pest has now been driven back to the mainland beyond Kowloon, and we read that last year's big typhoon is also largely answerable for this desirable change. This is highly satisfactory and we trust Mr. Ford's information, like so much he has told us in the past, will turn to be true in substance and in fact. In an early issue we purpose giving extracts from the report, and in the meantime have one or two suggestions to make. We would advocate a good deal more planting. Beautiful trees can be imported at very moderate cost from all parts of the East and many of our thoroughfares would be greatly improved by trees planted from 15 to 25 feet apart either down the centre or along each side of them. It has been done in Saigon and at Shanghai and could, in view of the extreme heat in summer, should be done here. It is a great pity that no trees have yet been planted on the reclaimed ground at the back of the City Hall. The heat will be excessive on that exposed area in the summer, whereas a few trees planted judiciously would have afforded shade and, at the same time greatly improved the appearance of the approaches to the palatial club-house on the new Bund. There is also plenty of room for activity in the matter of planting firs on the south side of the island, along the road to Tytan reservoir, in Shaukiwan and in British Kowloon. But it is no use to increase our stock of trees unless we at the same time take steps to protect them from the depredations of cattle and of needy villagers who, perhaps, oftentimes in ignorance of the law, have a nasty habit of stripping the young trees and thereby doing irreparable damage. We want more trees and more Forest Guards and we hope to hear by-and-by that Mr. Ford has taken our hint in the friendly spirit in which it is made.

HINTS ON COLONIZATION.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

To-day one dreams of nothing but colonization, and France is always being found fault with for not imitating blindly the Anglo-Saxons.

Without admitting that FRANCE HAS nothing to study, nothing to modify as to her colonization system, it is but just to consider why Anglo-Saxons are colonizers.

Well, then, the first great English colony, North America, owes its foundation to the religious persecution of the Anglican Church, which hunted down Catholics and dissenting Protestants with the same fury. This colony, thanks to the unjustifiable proceedings of the ministers of George III, and thanks to the act of France, became a beautiful and great republic independent of England.

In England and in the British Isles in particular, the laws against the partition and acquisition of the national soil, constrain many of the fine sons of the wealthy classes to emigrate themselves. The climate has also something to do with it.

In the British Isles and especially in England the working classes marry very young, and have enormous families; the clergy marry too, and often have families very poor. For all such there is no place with the present territorial laws in force.

In Ireland, poverty, bad harvests, and the inhuman proceedings of the big proprietors, mostly Protestants, and, formerly the religious persecution against the Catholics, provoked a movement abroad advantageously to the English, for in the United States it is the Irish who are the most bitter against England. In the Australian Colonies, the Irishman often fills the highest official positions, a sufficiently grave condemnation to the English.

In Scotland the movement is favoured also by the laws of pietomogeny, territorial laws, the appropriation of lands for deer forests, and finally the spirit of adventure in the Scotchman, who is more cosmopolitan than the pure Englishman, and is easily adapted to foreign countries.

The Scotchman also is very high placed in the colonies. Now, the Australian Colonies do not want any more workmen without capital; America also is shutting its doors to colonists without means; and as the working classes are always improvident and continue to marry young, the social question has established itself and occurs every year with an unceasing persistence; for a great number of workmen will not emigrate, and aspire to make good their rships to the soil. Hence this feverish activity in Africa in order to ward off the social question, raised by a number of advanced journals. But, said a Frenchman, except a social system like that of the British Isles? I think not. The traditions of 1789 do not allow us to suppose it, and we saw, complete paroxysms of colonization, though we be, we think that the system of equality and democracy in France is more humane, more just, more equitable than that of the British Isles.

What is to be done then? Assist energetically the foundation in French Colonies of agricultural and commercial Associations, and give them every facility to develop the resources of the country, and when a Frenchman or Frenchmen wish to emigrate, direct this current to the French colonies according to the aptitude of the colonist. Assist voyages of young men to the colonies; give grants of land, like the Australian Colonies, with easy payments and with the condition to build upon it a dwelling; encourage voyages with commercial objects on the part of firms in the great French centres; give to French youths a taste for travel, by Geographical-touristic studies, by allying publications scattered in the libraries attached to the Schools and Colleges and public libraries throughout the whole of France.

France actually has some very lovely colonies. [Possessions] would have been a more correct word to use in this connection.—Ed. Hongkong Telegraph.

By these means they will become colts for peopling, (colonies de peuplement) and a commercial resource for enterprise Frenchmen, of whom fortunately these are never wanting.

But it is especially to the youth that one must address oneself, and Governors who are not over fifty (l) should be sent to tropical Colonies, so that they can get acclimated, remain there, and become well acquainted with affairs in general.

(Sd) J. W. MAY.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMSHIP LINES.

VESSELS FOR THE YANOTSU, FORMOSA, EUROPE, AND AMERICA.

The *Csaka Asahi* (l) arrives, on the authority of the Board of Directors of the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha*, an account of the plans which it is intended to put shortly into execution. Six steamers a month are to be put on the Formosa line, four of them being reserved principally for use of the military authorities. The three new steamers, the *Tsukishima*, *Tatsumi* and *Tatsuma* (each 3,000 tons), which are expected shortly from England, will be put on the line running via Okinawa, while the *Yanotsu*, *Katsuura*, *Amagiri*, *Takao* and *Tamatsu* (each 1,000 tons), which are now being examined at Kobe, will be run direct. The *Miyajima-maru*, recently launched at the *Mitsubishi* yard at Nagasaki, together with three older vessels—*Suma*, *Akashi* and *Ehime*—will be employed in the coasting trade at Formosa, in order to facilitate communication between the ports of the island. It is further proposed to construct piers and warehouses and increase the number of lighters and steam launches at the various Formosan ports.

THE YANOTSU ROUTE.

The service on the *Yanotsu* is to be opened in January next. Two flat-bottomed vessels (each 700 tons) for the service are being built at the *Osaka Iron Works*. The Company is prepared to build another large vessel of 1,000 tons before the end of the year. The principal object of the service is to carry mails, the steamers will connect with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers at Shanghai or Tientsin. The service to Korea will be extended gradually. Hitherto vessels have been sent occasionally to the *Hokkaido* and other ports, but in future no vessel will be run except on the regular line. Further developments will take place with regard to the service in China and in the South Sea Islands. It is estimated that the schemes can be carried out with a paid-up capital of 4,000,000 yen. The reserves of the Company exceed a million yen. A Government subsidy amounting to 75,250 yen will be received, including 46,250 yen for the Formosan service, 250,000 yen for the Yangtze service, and 150,000 yen for the second half of the present year.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LINES.

The Board of Directors of the Oriental Steamship Company held a meeting on the 23rd inst., and received the report of Mr. Asano, the President, who recently returned from England, where he went to place orders for vessels and to investigate the prospects of the Company's proposed services. According to the veracurricular papers, the scheme of the Company was to open three lines, namely—between Yokohama and San Francisco, Yokohama and New York via Brazil, round the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Asano went to England to order seven steamers,

but during his stay in London, the scheme had to be altered. He ordered three steamers each of 6,000 tons, with 7,500 horse power, and a speed of 17 knots, for the line between San Francisco and Yokohama, and made an arrangement for a connection with the Southern Pacific Railway Company of America. The vessels are expected to be completed about July next.

The construction of the four other steamers was postponed, because at the time Mr. Asano's visit the manœuvres were made to amend the San Francisco Navigation Law. These vessels were to be of 5,500 tons each with a speed of 14 knots. The Yokohama-Habour line had to be abandoned for the present, on account of the failure of negotiations respecting the carrying of petroleum or the return voyage. The Company is, according to the *Asahi Chronicle*, still investigating the prospects of the line to New York, which are considered to be very promising. As a Treaty has been concluded with Brazil, emigrants are to be sent there, and new business, it is stated, is to be opened up with that country. When it is decided to open the line, the Company proposes to order the vessels from England.

THE NEW SANITARY BY-LAWS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held at the Legislative Council on the 10th instant. In the by-laws made under section 13 of Ordinance 13 of 1894, the *Daily Press* appears to have "got wind" of the meeting, but the *Telegraph* and the *China News* were not notified and consequently we did not report the proceedings in our last issue. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Acting Colonial Surgeon) presided and there were also present—Hon. F. C. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. W. Chisham (Acting Director of Public Works), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

The Secretary read a letter from the Colonial Secretary forwarded the amended by-laws for the consideration of the Board.

The first by-law mentioned was No. 5, which was struck out and referred to the sanitary Properties Commission.

Mr. Ede—By-law 5 has passed out of our hands and we have nothing to say about it. It has not been passed but referred to somebody else.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—We gave very earnest consideration to this by-law, and it is one which was considered by the experts on the Board—by experts I mean our late President, Mr. Cooper, and the Medical Officer of Health, who are supposed to know more about the subject than anybody else—and the Board, on their recommendation and by their advice, passed the by-law. Therefore, I think that, the Council, having dealt with the by-laws and they having been referred to us by His Excellency the Governor, we have nothing further to say about by-law No. 5. I think that in sending back the by-laws we should express our regret that by-law No. 5 has not been passed and say we hope that no delay will occur in giving it the force of law.

The Medical Officer of Health—And we might also point out the urgent importance of it with respect to the sanitary condition of the colony and hope there will be no delay in the possession of the Inspector of Nuisances, and they have power to enter premises whether there was plague or not. A man can do certain work when there is no epidemic and, according to this by-law, he had to get special authority when there was an epidemic. He would be simply doing his ordinary duty. The point had been overlooked.

The Captain Superintendent of Police thought it would be better to retain the words, if possible. The Medical Officer of Health—it would only be a waste of time.

The Captain Superintendent of Police—I think that everybody in the Legislative Council the other day entirely overlooked these words. There is no reference to it in the report.

The Medical Officer of Health moved that the words "specially authorised in writing by the said Board under the hand of its Secretary" be deleted.

The President said that if there was another alteration to the by-laws would be again referred to the Attorney-General.

The Secretary said the Board could easily get the names written out on the morrow and the whole thing would be ready.

The Captain Superintendent of Police pointed out that the Board might have to get the assistance of say forty fifty soldiers and police. If one man was taken sick there would have to be a special meeting of the Board in order to give authority to his successor.

The Medical Officer of Health said the resolution he would propose was as follows:—"That the Colonial Secretary be informed that the Sanitary Board is of opinion that in any case in which the occupiers or owners of any building or carriage offered any objection whatever to the entry for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition thereof, a notice of not less than two hours should be given to the said occupiers or owners." Already under the Medical Officer of Health Ordinance, 9 of 1893, section 2, the Medical Officer of Health had power to enter premises between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and make an inspection, and, provided the occupant offered any reasonable objection thereto, the Medical Officer of Health had to give two hours' notice to the occupier.

The Captain Superintendent of Police thought it would be better to retain the words, if possible.

The Captain Superintendent of Police said the by-law as it stood would certainly be unworkable.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The other amendments in the by-law were agreed to.

It was then resolved to forward the by-laws with the suggestions to the Government.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the General Manager for the year ending the 31st December, 1895, for presentation to the shareholders at the 12th annual ordinary general meeting of the Company (since its registration) to be held at the Hongkong Dispensary on Saturday, the 22nd May, at noon.

To the shareholders of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

The Medical Officer of Health said the by-laws could not be altered in that way, as section 13 of Ordinance 13 of 1894, under which the by-laws were made, distinctly said that the officers shall enter upon giving reasonable notice. The Board could not add "with the permission of the occupier." But if the occupier said "Come in" it was only reasonable that the Inspector should go in. The by-law would not preclude the immediate entry of the Inspector without permission.

The Captain Superintendent of Police suggested that the Board should write to the Colonial Secretary in the terms of the resolution proposed by the Medical Officer of Health. A man ought to be able to go into premises on getting permission.

Mr. Ede thought that if in an action an Inspector said that he entered on getting permission he would lose his case, as there was nothing in the by-law which allowed him to do that.

The Captain Superintendent of Police contended that there was nothing to prevent a man giving permission to an Inspector to enter his house if he liked.

The Medical Officer of Health said the Board was simply asked for an expression of opinion on the point.

The Captain Superintendent of Police said the work would be qualified if the Inspector always had to give two hours' notice.

Mr. Ede agreed. It was exactly that difficulty which he wished to prevent. He wanted to be quite sure that the Board would not be bothered with an Inspector entering premises on getting permission.

The Captain Superintendent of Police seconded the resolution of Dr. Clark and it was unanimously carried.

The second amendment in this by-law was also agreed to, as was also the amendment in No. 12 of the amended by-laws.

The amendment in by-law 25 of the amended by-laws was then considered. The amendment gave power to only the Medical Officer of Health or such officer as may be appointed by the Board with the approval of the Governor to take steps to have furniture and goods removed from premises.

Acting on a suggestion thrown out by the *Sportsman*, the *Sporting*—*casino*—at home have drafted a petition to Parliament on the subject of racecourse betting. The petition, to which all who approve are invited to subscribe, is as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of the undersigned, etc.

1.—That your petitioners are interested in the maintenance of all British sports, games, and recreations and in the liberty of the people to enjoy the same without vexatious interference.

2.—That by a recent decision of the Court any enclosure or stand from which your petitioners may conveniently watch racing, football matches or other similar competitions, has been declared to be an illegal place should betting be carried on in it.

3.—That your petitioners are well aware that betting is inevitable where any large number of persons is assembled to witness any exciting competition such as aforesaid, and your petitioners are therefore disengaged from enjoying a view of such places or games unless they resort to illegal places.

4.—That your petitioners are sincerely desirous of abiding by the law of the land and is no way participating directly or indirectly in illegality, but they feel it a grievous hardship that under the decision aforesaid they should be debarred, unless they may participate, from the recreations which they have been accustomed to enjoy.

"In June, 1891," she says, "I had an attack of influenza followed by bronchitis, which left me very low and feeble. I had no appetite, and the little food I forced myself to take gave me pain and palpitation of the heart. I had a weary, aching feeling at the pit of the stomach and was obliged to fight for my breath. I had a continuous hacking cough, and snat in quantities of thick phlegm. Later on I had *all* over me, as it were, my hands, face, and legs being puffed up, and was in agony day and night. I became so weak that I could not raise my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed.

"For months I lay perfectly helpless and almost helpless, having to be lifted in and out of bed. Four doctors attended me for nine months without effect. Then they told me they could do nothing for me, one of them giving me a letter of recommendation to Guy's Hospital. At Easter, 1892, my husband took me in a cab to that hospital, and I was placed in the Miriam Ward, and examined by several doctors.

"About four months and the Emperor of Peru was a captive in the hands of the Spaniards. His people sent a train of 1,000 llamas (a small beast of burden resembling a camel) laden with gold to ransom him. While on their way, crossing the Andes mountains, the men in charge of the expedition heard of the death of the Emperor, and concealed this enormous treasure so effectually that not a trace of it has ever been found. Go and dig it up, and you will never again feel the sting of poverty."

But clasp the brakes down hard on the wheels of your imagination. What was money to Robinson Crusoe? What would the wealth of Peru have been to Mrs. Jane Stranks, during a certain period of eighteen months that he tells about? Dust, my dear fellow, countless pinches of common dust. Here is the reason why—*one more* picture of the "fearful furnace" in which all earthly desires are melted into one prayer—"O God, deliver me from poverty!"

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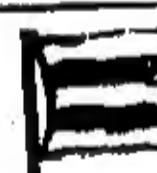
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FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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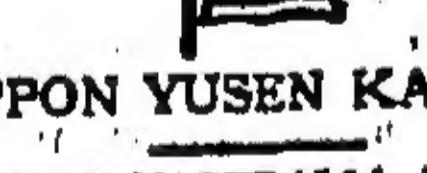
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Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.



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Hongkong, 14th May, 1897.

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